

China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XL. No. 6554.

號六廿七四年八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

日五初月六年申甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STEELE & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES & HINDY & Co., 57, Wallbrook, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & FRANCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WEN, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GEORGE & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MOSSES A. DE MELO & CO., Soo-tow; QUILL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICOLLS & CO., Foochow; HEDGE & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$4,354,919.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. P. McEVEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASOON.

C. D. BOTTONLEY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. W. KENWICK, Esq.

A. MULROY, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. M. E. SASOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, T. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER,
Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Debts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1161

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day Admitted as a Partner in our firm Mr. WILLIAM SNELL ORR.

OUR PARTNERS now are Mr. THOMAS DEAS BOYD, Mr. EDWARD NEILSON ROSE, Mr. THOMAS COVIL and Mr. WILLIAM SNELL ORR.

BOYD & CO.

Amoy, 1st July, 1884. 1160

Intimations.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN
THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS
on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are ROOMS suitable for either MARRIED COUPLES or SINGLES PERSONS.

The TABLE will be supplied with the BEST the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the Bar and Table will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have ALL REQUISITES information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 1163

APPEL D'OFFRES.

ON fait savoir à tous ceux qu'il apparaît :

Que les personnes qui voudront commander le renouvellement des timbres 1518 Tonnaux de jaune, ordre dans le port de Saigon, devront déposer leur emmission au Giffoe du Tribunal de l'Instigate de Saigon d'ici au 21 Août 1884 à 5 heures du soir dernier délai.

Le 22 Août 1884 à 7 heures de matin le Président prononcera, après ouverture des submissions, en faveur de l'offre la plus avantageuse.

Chaque soumission, cachetée, écrite en français avec signature, doit indiquer le nom de la compagnie, la localité, où l'agent, 1. Le prix demandé pour relayer, redouter ou mettre en état le dit steamer, le prix payable seulement en cas de succès.

2. Le temps demandé pour conduire à fin des opérations.

Le vapour est coulé par 12 mètres de profondeur moyenne.

Pour plus amples renseignements s'adresser à Saigon a

M. M. F. ENGLER & Co.,
Consignataires

1163 S. S. Stolenfeld.

HOP SHING & Co.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON
FOUNDRIES, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING this Day commenced Busi-
ness are ready to undertake Work
of the above Descriptions under the Super-
vision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch
and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1883. 611

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
AN IRON LIGHTER OF 250 TONS
CAPACITY will be Received by the Under-
signed, until Noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st
August next. Full Particulars can be ob-
tained at the OFFICE of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to
accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

T. ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 21, 1884. 1203

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirty-Sixth Ordinary Half-Yearly
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in
the Company will be held at the OFFICE of
the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY, the 1st August, at Three O'clock
in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiv-
ing a Report of the Directors, together
with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a
Dividend, and electing Directors and
Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 16th Instant to
the 1st August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1884. 1163

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighteenth Ordinary MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Head OFFICE,
Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the
31st Instant, at 4 O'clock p.m., for the pur-
pose of presenting the Report of the
Directors, and Statement of Accounts to
30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st
Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1884. 1163

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Debts granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1161

NOTICE.

THE RULES OF THE HONGKONG
SAVINGS' BANK.

NOTICE.

1.—The business of the above Bank will
be conducted by the HONGKONG and
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their
premises in Hongkong, Business hours
on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10
to 1.

2.—The Assets of the HONGKONG and
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will
form a direct security for the repayment
of sums deposited in the above
Bank.

3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$500
at one time will not be received. No
depositor may deposit more than \$1,500
in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relations,
of trust, &c., in addition to the depositor's
own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less
than a dollar may do so by affixing
clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be
obtained at the Bank or at the Post
Office. When the form is presented
with ten cent stamps the depositor will
be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having
\$100 or more at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the
HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months
at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the
Bank by means of clean Hongkong
Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3½
per cent. on the amount deposited for
one year.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis
with a Pass-Book which must be pre-
sented with each payment or withdrawal.

10.—The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 21st July
to the 4th August, both days inclusive.

11.—The Assets of the HONGKONG and
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will
form a direct security for the repayment
of sums deposited in the above
Bank.

12.—All documents connected with the
business of the Savings' Bank are
exempt from stamp duty.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 1163

HOP SHING & Co.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON
FOUNDRIES, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING this Day commenced Busi-
ness are ready to undertake Work
of the above Descriptions under the Super-
vision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch
and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1883. 611

For Sale.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Received their Supply of
their well-known PRESENT TEA

'THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE'

in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

They are now forwarding the first parcel to England, and will
be obliged by Orders from those who desire to have

Boxes sent to their friends.

PRICE—\$ 7.50 per 5-catty Box) delivered F.R.E. to any address
\$12.00 " 10-catty " in the United Kingdom.

Hongkong, June 30, 1884. 1083

NOTICE.

SAYLE & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public
in general that in consequence of the Death of the SENIOR
PARTNER, the BUSINESS carried on in HONGKONG will be
CLOSED

On or before the 31st day of August Next,

AND THE WHOLE OF THE

STOCK is now offered at a REDUCTION of 25 per Cent.
on the Marked Prices.

Special terms will be made for parcels of Goods over \$100 in
value purchased at one time.

All Sales from this date will be for Cash only. Customers
are requested to make immediate Payment of Amounts due by
them to the late Firm.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, June 9, 1884. 951

NOTICE.

OVERSTRUNG TRICORD COTTAGE
PIANOS,

by

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISARIATE),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
CODFISH Boneless and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb. kegs.
Bou Illot SALMON in 5 lb. cans.
Cutting's Dessert SAUCE in 24 lb. cans.
Assorted Chopped VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sauces.
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson & Robin's Celebrated Potted
MEAT.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb TONGUES.

Clam CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

SUCCHETAS.

Maple SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

OYSTERS.

HONEY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.

600 lb. "

900 lb. "

1,200 lb. "

AGATE IRON WARE.
INSERTION RUBBER.

TRUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.

PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.

LAWN BOWLS.

PNEUMATIC RIFLES.

REVOLVERS.

DERINGERS.

PAINTS and OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.

VARNISHES.

Ex-lato Arcivalis from

ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

S T O R E S ,

including:

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.
PARIS PLUMS.
TESSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.

FINE YORK HAMS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Dry CHICKS.
Yarmouth BLOATTERS.
Kippered HERRINGS.
Herrings & SARDINES.

IRISH BACON in this.
COCCOTINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EPIP COCOA.

SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
RIES GRAVES,
" BREAKFAST CLARET," "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SAUCONNE MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACONNE'S OLD INVALID POINT

(1848).

HUNT'S FORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
I and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
COUVROISIER'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENFLEND WHISKY.
BOOD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSS'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOLLY PRAT & CO.'S VERMOUTH.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

MARSHAL'S EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA BOKEL's and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON'S and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

draught ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPICALLY SWEETED

CIGARAS.

Fine New Season's CUNSHAW TEA, in
5 cent Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOV @ 25 cents p.
MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, CASES and PAPER

BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 14, 1884.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP NATAL
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates:

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1884.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goods at 1
per cent, net premium per sum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1884.

038

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessel, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALPHONSE, British steamer, Capt. Wm.
Blyth, Russell & Co.

ANNA SIEGER, German barque, Captain
Paulsen, Wieder & Co.

C. T. HORN, British steamer, Captain W.
J. T. Howard & Co.

DANIEL, British steamer, Captain J.
Newton, Yuen Fat Hong.

EL CAPITAN, American ship, Capt. J.
Sawall, Captain.

F. C. STEIN, German barque, Capt.
Holm, Wieder & Co.

G. W. STANLEY, Captain.

GUY C. GOSS, American barque, Capt.
Frisch, Captain.

JANE MARIA, British barque, Capt. J.
Griffiths, Wieder & Co.

MACEDON, British ship, Captain J. F.
Hind, P. & O. S. N. Co.

MADRAS, British steamer, Captain H.
Plunge, Order.

MATILDA, American ship, Captain J. G.
Morrison, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MYANWY, British schooner, Capt. Jas.
Vincent, Turner & Co.

PANDORA, Austro-Hungarian str., Capt.
G. Sturz, Melchers & Co.

SACRAMENTO, American barque, Captain
Wm. Evans, Draper & Co.

WEST AUSTRALIA, British barque, Capt.
John Thomas, Gillman & Co.

WILLOWWOOD, American barque, Captain
John H. Potter, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, July 23, 1884.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE 3RD,
A.D. 1730.

—0—

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Polices issued at sum not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

Fire Department.

Polices issued for long or short periods at

current rates.

Life Department.

Polices issued for sum not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

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To-day's Advertisements.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STEERING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Polices against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1,000 on Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums; forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1884.

1240

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK
SEA PORTS,

NAPLES, MARSEILLE, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;

ALSO

LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th August,
1884, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. NYNDH, Commandant S. T. C.,
with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo will be registered for
London as well as Marseilles; and es-
pected in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 6th August, 1884.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 6th August, 1884. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be sent at
the time of leaving, when the vessel
leaves.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

1. MARTIN,
Acting agent.

Hongkong, July 26, 1884.

1241

THE CHINA MAIL.

At the beginning of this week he began to experience peculiar sensations in the head, and three days ago he went to the Hospital. During his stay there, he appeared to be in a state of delirium; but was not violent. He died at 4.45 last night, and was buried this afternoon. Mr. Scorsen was a native of Denmark. He was apparently a strong healthy man previous to this sickness.

A RATHER startling supplement is published with the issue of the Paris *Figaro*, received by the last mail. It consists of four copies of drawings by Chinese artists of imaginary scenes in Tonquin during the recent campaign, with translations of the explanatory remarks attached to these artistic efforts by the native author. Two of these four drawings are highly coloured. The *Figaro* introduces this novelty in the way of supplements with the following remarks: "This supplement is a faithful reproduction of four placards which have been profusely circulated in all the towns of China, with the object of making the people believe in the defeat of the French troops and the victories of the Black Flag. It is by means of such placards as these that the public opinion of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire is formed."

We have received from the publishers in London, Messrs. Baillière, Tindall & Cox, of King William Street, Strand, a copy of a voluminous publication being an epitome of the reports of the medical officers to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Services from 1871 to 1882. The compiler is Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, author of "China from a medical point of view" and other works of a similar nature. In addition to an epitome of the reports in question, the work also contains chapters of the history of medicine in China, epidemics, famines, and other subjects. It is a handsomely printed volume, and is inscribed to Sir Robert Hart; K.C.M.G. We shall refer to its contents more fully on another occasion.

AN anecdote characteristic of Chinese "bravery" reaches us from Foochow. Not only have the Chinese begun to mount guns on the hills there, but they started to fortify a small island further down the river. After this work had made some progress, however, it suddenly occurred to them that if the place was shelled by the French and became untenable, there would be no means of escape for the garrison. Suppose we make a loss, what side can go? became the anxious query, and as affairs were looking very critical at the time, with the French man-of-war within gun shot, away went the "braves" and their officers from the island. Later on, however, it was decided to fortify a larger island, and the soldiers were busy constructing mud forts on it when our informant came down the river.

A most successful raid upon a gambling establishment was made by Inspector Grey and a party of police yesterday, at about 7 p.m., no less than twenty-four Celestials, cooks, coolies, boatmen &c., being arrested in flagrant delicto. The premises visited consisted of the top floor of No. 4 Gilman's Bazaar, and every precaution was taken to prevent the escape of any of the gamblers. Sergeant Butlin being despatched up to the roof of the house and another European Sergeant being posted on a side staircase. Inspector Grey got round to the back of the house, and a desperate attempt was made by a number of the gamblers to escape this way, many of them jumping down to the ground on the top of Inspector and his party, a distance of some thirty feet. Three of the men received somewhat severe injuries in the fall, two of them having to be removed to hospital, one with a broken leg. On the roof of the house, Sergeant Butlin found an entrance to the gambling house, but as soon as he made his appearance the ladder communicating with the room below was withdrawn. He succeeded however in getting another ladder and entering the room, where he found fifteen of the prisoners. These he managed to detain until he obtained assistance and arrested them.

The premises were found to be fitted up as a regular far-fan establishment, with all the usual appliances and gear, the approaches being defended by strongly constructed doors.

Twenty two of the prisoners were brought up before Mr. Wise this morning, the other two being in the Government Civil Hospital. The police pressed for the full penalty and Mr. Wise fined one of the defendants \$30, or two months hard labour, and the remainder \$50, or three months, with the exception of one man who was recognized as having been up for gambling in April last. In his case, in default of paying up the \$50 fine, his term of imprisonment was to be six months instead of three. The case against the two men in hospital was necessarily remanded. Thirteen dollars out of the fines were to be paid to some members of the party of police whose cloths had been damaged in the scuffle with the gamblers.

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., has written the following letter to Mr. Stuart Cumberland:—
19, Queen Anne's Gate, June 19, 1884.
Dear Mr. Cumberland.—You yesterday succeeded in pointing out an article in this room which I had thought of. Your explanation of thought-reading—so-called—was very interesting. As I had always supposed it to be, it is the perception of a thought in

the mind of a subject by watching carefully its effect upon his muscles. In order to succeed, it is of course necessary for the operator to have trained himself to note these physical indications. I am glad that you are engaged in dispelling the nonsense which surrounded the experiments, and that you are proving that you can equal the mystic powers of the quacks who have hitherto made money out of fools, whilst at the same time you are able to give a natural and reasonable explanation of what you perform.—Yours truly, H. Labouchere.

The following eccentric advertisement appears in a home paper:—Englishman! Your Country is degraded—her prestige has vanished—her naval supremacy is gone. She brings to every Foreign Power—Isolated, the glory is departed, is stamped upon her brow. And why? Because she has abandoned her Protestantism. By the fatal act of "Roman Catholic Emancipation," in 1829, the Protestant Constitution was overthrown, and Popery and Idolatry were placed once more in the ascendancy. Our Greatness and our Protestantism went hand in hand. Popery has come, of necessity, profound national humiliation. There is but one remedy. Let us return to the God whom we have forsaken. Let us re-establish, at all hazards and at all cost, our Protestant Constitution. Then England, once more bearing testimony to Biblical truth, would recover her former position at a bound, and stand erect amongst the Nations, the dread and envy of all.

WHETHER women ought or ought not to be granted the suffrage is a matter on which there is much to be said on both sides. To assert that they have a right to it because men enjoy it is begging the entire question, for the simple reason that women are not men. Women's franchise would create a social revolution, and its advocates have first to show that any considerable number of women wish for it. My own impression is that the vast majority prefer to be angels at the hearth to becoming electresses at the poll. Occasionally a woman has the intellect of a man, but, as in the case of Queen Elizabeth, her intelligence is usually marred by being united with the weaknesses of a woman. Amongst what Sir Henry James has facetiously styled the "shrieking sisterhood" there are many charming ladies; but the rule holds good, that most of them wish to be succeeded as such, because they are fathers to women. Women, voting rights, are not a natural, but a political right, of a Parliamentary candidate. Now I suppose it will be admitted that a lady would hardly be able to cumulate the functions of an M.P. with the obligations involved in bringing up a family. Political functions could therefore only be undertaken by women who are not blessed with babies. The result would be that Parliament would be composed of beings who would be—so to say—sexless. The men would be manly, and the women would be manly. Ultimately, woman's rights would gravitate into man's wrongs.—Truth.

A home paper, in describing Messrs Dent and Co.'s stand at the Health Exhibition, gives some interesting details regarding the manufacture of their celebrated gloves. It appears that more than half the trade in English-made gloves is now in the hands of this single firm, and to supply the requisite materials for their gloves nearly five million kids and lambs are slaughtered annually. Most of these victims are French born, but some are Irish. Messrs Dent and Co.'s chief factory is at Worcester, but they have large factories also at Paris, Grenoble and Brussels. The kid-skin passes through many processes, all of which are done by men, before it furnishes work for even one single woman. At last, after it has been unshorn, dressed, nourished, staked, soned in eggs—thre million eggs a year are used in this work—dried, strained, stretched, pared, and cut into shape, it is then punched. After that the women's work begins. English work for strength and trustworthiness is superior to that of any country, but wages are 50 per cent. higher. To learn the art of plain sewing an apprenticeship of two to four months is necessary, but to become expert it requires time unceasing. Women are about four yards away close sewing in an ordinary single, ten-button kid's glove, and the prices for sewing gloves vary from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per dozen, according to the nature of the glove, and also whether the work is done by hand or by machine. Ten years ago it was all done by hand, but since then the machine has steadily superseded hand-sewing, except for the best gloves which are still made entirely by hand.

In these days, when the roof sits lightly on our skulls, and things generally have what you might call an upward tendency—when Freedom, as the Irish members say, is stirring uneasily in her sleep and will soon unbind her serpentine eyes and fling the glory of the Great Beyond is within easy reach of the humblest individual—it is incumbent upon everyone to be well posted in explosives and only use the best brands of dynamite. With a view to this, we have been lately up to our necks in the United Kingdom of O'Connell's Republic. Anything more pathetically comic than the fulminations of this surprising old skit is impossible to find anywhere about this place. It has been calculated for what it calls "Resources of Civilization," contributions wherein it says: "When the Irish people will realize the greatest success, that can be knocked out of the enemy with trivial 'Resources,' they may feel inclined to assist," and an enthusiastic writing from Pekin (Ill.) says: "Dan Driscoll told me that he would give 50 cents a month for the boys in green. He quit drinking, and he says that 50 cents will help poor old Ireland." How's that for patriotism? Regular and Tell and Krapfokino very probably thought they were doing something big in that line, but which of them abandoned swipes that his country might live? And Lady Fionn—she's the only one who's been generally well behaved since.

First defendant had nothing to say. He did not know what had happened. He got liquor out of boats alongside. Second defendant said he went to bring the absent man forward, and the Captain struck him. The Captain had abused him on the voyage. The other three defendants had been quizzed by the Captain. The first three were drunk; the other two were sober, and tried to get the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants away from the Captain.

Captain Fowler, recalled, said: - I did not order the absent man to be prosecuted, because he has been generally well behaved since.

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The 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants were each fined \$5, with the option of being imprisoned for 7 days with hard labour; the 4th and 5th were discharged.

Captain Thomsett, after sentencing the men, informed Captain Fowler that the absent man, who originated the disturbance and struck him first, should have been pro-

secuted. "Mr. Editor, I send you some items of the progress of the fire-fight through the British dependencies. A fortnight ago

Sunday, Trinity Church was fired and totally destroyed. Six buildings at Trinidad were destroyed by fire on Jan. 27. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. One life was lost. And, after chronicling a whole column of appalling calamities, this cheerful writer finishes: "I enclose you \$1 for the Fund, and I cannot describe to you how your readers were delighted by the late blow-up; and if there were about 1000 English men, women, and children blown to atoms, the time, some of us would be still more delighted." And at the close of this, Mr. Somers tells us confidentially, as a friend, "keep away from the White Star line, and from the National line of steamers." Surely after this America is the place where a man may say the thing he will with the chief of—*Satire Bulletin*.

BOW ON BOARD THE "SOUTH AMERICAN."

Yesterday afternoon a somewhat serious disturbance occurred on board the American ship *South American*, which arrived from Cardiff the evening before. The trouble seems to have arisen through the crew obtaining a too plentiful supply of liquor from a native humpot. It is a great pity that this pernicious system of selling spirits from native craft to crews of European vessels cannot be effectively put down. It is sometimes productive of great harm. It would be highly beneficial if those who sold the liquor to the crew of the *South American* could be apprehended and made a shining example of.

The circumstances of the row are given in the following report of the proceedings which took place at the Harbour Master's office this morning. Captain Thomsett, R.N., presided as magistrate.

James Regan and Thomas Burns, seamen on board the *South American*, were charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with assaulting Captain Frank Fowler, master of the ship; and Thomas Ward, John Price and Charles Moeller, also seamen, were charged with being drunk and disorderly, on the 25th inst.

Captain Fowler said, yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, I went on board the ship. While on the poop a man came to me and asked me about some clothes. I told him I knew nothing about the clothes. I saw first and second defendants walking aft, and suspecting they meant mischief I called the steward to bring my revolver. These two rushed at me, knocked me down and kicked me several times. There was a police boat lying near, and I called P.C. 92, who came on board. I asked him to take first and second defendants out of the ship. After some difficulty they were removed. They abused the constable shamefully. The other defendants were drunk and creating a disturbance by hooting and pulling him round about.

John Smith, second mate of the ship said:—Yesterday, after anchoring, defendants got liquor from a humpot and got drunk. They were singing and quarrelling. The master came on board about 6 o'clock, when the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants naked for leave. They were ordered forward. Another man asked for leave, which was refused. This man abused the Captain and struck him. The master then asked the steward for his revolver.

The man went forward. The 2nd defendant and the other man came aft. They abused the Captain, who told them to go forward. Second defendant then hauled off and struck the Captain, knocking him down. He also took the revolver out of the Captain's hand. First defendant then came and interfered. I told him not to. He abused the Captain but did not strike him. He then went forward and came back. The defendants were given in charge. The man who first struck the Captain was not given in charge.

Vincent Phillipi, carpenter, also gave corroborative evidence. Second defendant spoke to the Captain, and the other man put his fist to the Captain's chin and said: "God damn, I'll strike you." The Captain then called for his revolver and put it in his pocket. The 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants were crowding round the Captain and dragging him about.

Charles Hadden, P.C. 92, said:—Yesterday about half past five, Inspector Macmillan told me to go and tie alongside the *South American*. About 7.30 I heard a cry of "police." I went on board the *South American*, and saw the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants holding the Captain down. With some difficulty I separated them, and took them forward. The Captain asked me to take the five defendants into custody. I took them to the boat and then to the Station. The men went quietly enough. The first three were drunk; the other two were sober, and tried to get the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants away from the Captain.

Captain Fowler, recalled, said: - I did not order the absent man to be prosecuted, because he has been generally well behaved since.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants were each fined \$5, with the option of being imprisoned for 7 days with hard labour; the 4th and 5th were discharged.

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The French at Foochow.

The following extracts from a private letter received here to-day from Foochow have been kindly supplied to us by a resident:—

Foochow, July 21st.

There have been some nice goings on since last I wrote, and little did you Hongkongites imagine what was up, as by your papers that several French men-of-war had passed through Victoria harbour on their way to Taku—and, one fine day they

launched was fooling around with a torpedo stuck on the end of a long spar; we looked up the ships on our return; all the Frenchmen were quite ready to set to and I think the Chinamen were on the qui vive as they were all on deck, and when passing the Yang Wo I caught them throwing a cover over a gun and then they hurriedly shoved a grating into the gunport.

I omitted to mention that all the combatants had steam up, both French and Chinese, and the French had lowered their boats to within three feet of the water, so that their gunners should have a clear view. The Frenchmen stood to their guns for fully two hours; I believe the slightest movement of any of the Chinese would have opened hostilities. After breakfast there was morning inspection on the *Merlin*, the men looking very smart and the officers very unhappy in their thick uniform coats, it being a broiling hot day with not a breath of air stirring, but there the French were still at it with awnings tripped up.

We had morning service. I was much struck with the contrast between the peaceful array of men on board the English ship, singing a hymn to the accompaniment of a harmonium on the main deck, and those others encircling away at each other, longing to hark and bite, and I don't think I shall be far wrong in adding that on one side they were longing to scold, had the mandarins on shore not promised to shoot each by a head did they dare do such a thing.

The Doctor of the Anchorage came on with a tin box to deposit for safe keeping, and he left his boat for the Captain and I to go ashore and look up the Consulate. It was terribly hot working up the lee side of a hill on a hot day; the Consulate felt deliciously cool after so hot a climb. We found Mr. Warren in good spirits but almost deserted, as all his domestics, barring the indispensable, viz. the cook and boy, had taken flight and fled with the rest of the shore people and sampan men during the night. They said they did not mind the French, but a squad of Chinese soldiers—some fifteen hundred who had taken up their quarters on the rise at the back of the Arsenal were a little too much for them—it was time to go.

The Chinese soldiers are terrible rascals; they bullied the people and impressed all their boats, omitting to pay anything for their use; why, in the early morning some men wanted to go on board the *Kwangtung* and the boatmen refused to take \$10 to row a few hundred yards. They said their mothers were calling them and, being dutiful sons, they were off. This was rather awkward for me, as I did not see my way to getting home again, but later on I heard that Jardine's launch would go up as soon as she got the letters from an inward bound steamer, so my mind was eased down and I was able to enjoy a good tiffin when we returned on board, although it was fizzing hot. Another Frenchman came in during the forenoon—the *Chateau Renaud*; she anchored in a handy spot for popping shells over the spur of a low hill down into the back windows of the Arsenal, also to have a slap at some earthworks thrown up during Saturday night on the said spur in close proximity to the Vice-Consulate.

The launch coming alongside shortly after tiffin, I made farewell to the good people of the *Merlin* and came up to town in company with the skipper and his wife of the newly arrived steamer, who said that the people at Hongkong knew nothing about the little game being played here. So ended my narrative of my trip to the scene of action.

July 22nd.

We were right in thinking that the French were all ready to open fire yesterday morning, and on Sunday night, the Admiral, hearing some movements on board the Chinese ships, had the electric light turned on to them and immediately sent off a note informing them that if any dared to move they would be blown out of the water! Now that's the way to treat these beggars; steam in, before war is declared, past all their batteries and torpedoes—that is if they have posted any, and take charge of their head-quarters, standing no nonsense.

It was a very nice shore on Wednesday last when the *Merlin*, on her way up river, stuck on a sand bank, her stern dropping at ebb tide, straining the ship so that she made 9 feet of water in two hours. She suddenly let out a lot of cable which dragged along some sixteen of her crew, injuring them badly. Dr. Underwood of the Anchorage went on board to place the Seamen's Hospital at their disposal, but his offer was declined with thanks as it was thought that the situation was too critical for any of the injured to be landed. The *Merlin* went to the *Merlin's* assistance and towed her off. The next night, when the *Merlin* was anchored at Pagoa, all bandaged up with sails and chains, two of the alphabetical gunboats ranged up alongside of her so clumsy that one of them ran slap into her. I suppose they wanted to see what was the matter, but it looked auspicious for a time. I hear that the *Merlin* is so badly damaged she will proceed to Hongkong for repairs and then go on to Saigon to be broken up.

Of course all this happening almost within sight of this settlement—Pagoda, being only 9 miles away—has caused us great uneasiness and upset business with the natives who on Saturday cleared out of the city in crowds until stopped by the soldiers. All sorts of rumours are round and everyone is agog for the latest telegrams, which were all gloomy until yesterday, when we heard that affairs were

likely to be amicably settled. Authentic news had been received that the Chinese had four more days to decide in, so next Thursday, the 24th, will be a great day. As the *Merlin*, (22nd, *Merlin* is just up so we are O.K.) couldn't possibly get up to the settlement before Wednesday, there being too little water in the river, we felt a little alarmed about our position and consulted the English Consul, as to the advisability of planning some means of getting away from the place, or resisting an attack if a mob rushed over the long bridge from the city. The Consul pooh-poohed the matter, and said that if any steps were taken the Chinese would hear of it, and thinking we were panic-stricken, would raise a riot and plunder the settlement. So the matter dropped, but many of us have thought differently and have seen that guns and revolvers are in order and that there is plenty of ammunition in the house. Our servants say that there will be a lot of thieves prowling around, so I have borrowed a revolver and we have got in a supply of shot to welcome them with. However I think we are all right now, the news to-day being of a more peaceful nature; business has recommenced, and the Chinese have quieted down.

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Police Intelligence.
(Before J. G. Wise, Esq.)

Saturday, July 26.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

Wang Kim Mun, boatman, was charged with unlawful possession of three blankets, value \$3, and \$10 with assaulting Mok Ping Cheong, P. C. 287, by biting his finger and throwing away his whistle on the 26th inst. Both charges were proved against the defendant, as also a former conviction; he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, in default of payment of a fine of \$20, for unlawful possession, and six weeks' hard labour for assaulting the constable; the sentence to commence at the end of three months.

THE CHINA MAIL

[No. 6554.—JULY 26, 1884.]

JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND.

Thanks to the barracks—I had almost said prison—system practised in our *lycées*, French boys are Republicans, Radicals, Socialists. They dream wild dreams of liberty, they grasp for freedom, revolutionary heroes are the heroes they worship.

Youth, alas! is a complaint that does not linger about us long. How many of those red-hot Radicals I know in my school days now sing *ore pro nobis* in the street processions of the Holy Virgin!

English boys, who enjoy the most complete freedom at home and at school, are different characters. Their patriotism makes them no cowards. The Liberalism makes them no radicals. The Liberals have the reputation of aiming at reforms; now, to admit that reforms are wanted, is to admit that England is not perfect, and it would be difficult to persuade her youthful sons that such was the case.

You will hear English people, “Conscriptive as an undergraduate.”

The greater part of these young men are sons of noblemen or country squires.

The squire, as a rule, is nothing but of the common in the way of intellect; he has only his birth to thank for the position he occupies. His days are passed in eating and drinking, smoking and hunting, and, taking up his rents. It strikes him very strange that those should be people who are not pleased with their lot. “What discontented people there are in the world, to be sure!” he exclaims, as he reads in his newspaper the names of a strike or a manifestation in favour of such and such reforms. Reforms indeed! He considers that things are very well ordered in this best of worlds.

The squire is the magistrate of his parish; he is in the commission of the peace. A poor beggar tried to excuse himself one day before his squire, by exclaiming, “I must live on your honours!”

“I do not see the necessity for that,” replied the magistrate, indignant at such presumption.

The University of Oxford and Cambridge, which each send two members to Parliament, are represented by Conservative landlords or manufacturers. The Liberals, it is true, present their most distinguished professors as candidates; but they are almost ignorantly defeated. This is how:

To be an elector of one of these Universities, it is sufficient to have had three years at Oxford or Cambridge, and to have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which, three years later, is claimed for that of Master of Arts, provided that the payment of certain fees. Still these sons of gentlemen leave college with the degree of B.A.; with this difference, it must be explained, that while most of them are bachelors of first, second or third class, the others are classified at all. The former become professors, masters, etc. You find them in after-life occupying the highest positions. The latter return home to shoot over papa's property or go into the Church. Bachelors with honours and bachelors without honours are in the proportion of one to six.

This is why, at the University election, the Conservative candidate was still a large majority.

An English *gentleman*, member of the University of Oxford, and a staunch Conservative, told me one day that he always refrained from voting for his *alma mater*, because, said he, “The Conservative candidate I don't like; and I don't accept the political opinions of the Liberals.”

I know another, also a great scholar, and also a Conservative, who invariably votes for the Liberal candidate.

It is a preposterous thing that our great centres of learning should be represented in Parliament by noblemen of country squires, or big tradesmen? Whenever he has to vote, he sacrifices his personal opinions to the honour of his University.

London University, the students of which belong, as a rule, to Liberal-minded families, sends a Liberal representative to Parliament. They generally choose a *gentleman*. A few years ago, it was Mr. Robert Lowe; at present it is Sir John Lubbock, the banker, naturalist and philanthropist.

The Chancellors and Rectors of the Universities are dukes, marquises, or earls; it is the Marquis of Salisbury who is the Duke of Devonshire at Cambridge; Earl Granville in London. If you happen to be born a lord in England, you are born a legislator, diplomatist, etc., learned man—anything you like. In Fagan's time, the nobleman could play the guitar from his birth; that was more wonderful still.

Mails.

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ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
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frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's
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OPINION OF THE PRESS.

“All our learned societies should sub-
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cellent table of contents.”—Celestial Empress.

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of interest to sojourners in the Far East and
the present issue will hold favourable if not
advantageous comparison, with preceding
numbers.”—Celestial Empress.

“This number contains several articles
of interest and variety.”—North China Herald.

The China Review (September-October
1883) maintains the high standard of
excellence which characterizes that publica-
tion, and altogether forms a very
interesting and readable number. Me-
dicalists will find an interesting and
valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche,
on “The Amount of Precipitation (Rain
and Snow) of Peking,” showing the results
of observations made at the Imperial Rus-
san Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to
1850. “Notes on the Dutch Occupation of
Formosa,” by Mr. Gao Phillips, contains
some interesting information, although
much of it is second-hand. The Notices of
New Books include a most generous and
appreciative review of “The Divine Oracle of
Nan-hua,” and the Notes and Queries
are as usual very interesting.”—North China
Daily News.

“A substantial and reliable Review which
all students of China and the Chinese would
do well to peruse.”—Glossy Statements.

The November-December number of the
China Review contains less variety than
usual, but the few articles are very interest-
ing. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert
A. Giles on “The New Testament in Chi-
nese” treats of a question that must neces-
sarily be of great importance, in the eyes
of all missionaries. . . . Mr. E. H.
Parker's “Short Journeys in Szechuan”
are continued, and a goodly instalment of
these travels in the interior of China is given.
Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a
paper of some length entitled “The Em-
peror Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire,”
which will be read with genuine interest
by students of Chinese history. A
few short notices of New Books and
Notes and Queries, one of which is
“On Chinese Oaths in Western Burma
and Java” might appropriately have been
placed under a separate heading, complete
the number. —H. K. Daily Press.

The present number of the China Review
contains the following notice of the China Review—

“The present publication, judging by the
number and before us, is intended to be
a permanent and popular journal to
place in a business and legal position.”

The projectors, basing their estimates
upon the most reliable information from
the various parts of China and Japan—
from Australia, California, Singapore, Pe-
nguim, Saigon, and other places frequented by
the Chinese—consider themselves justified
in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing
circulation. The advantages offered to ad-
vertisers are therefore unusually great, and
the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
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The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by native efforts, but
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone,
is almost infinite. It is, on the one hand,
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6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.

8.00 " 8.30 " 7.30 " 8.00 "

8.50 " 9.00 " 9.00 " 10.15 "

9.40 " 10.15 " 11.00 " NOON

10.45 " 12.30 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 1.00 P.M.

1.00 " 1.30 " 1.30 " 2.00 "

1.30 " 2.30 " 2.30 " 3.00 "

2.15 " 3.00 " 3.15 " 3.30 "

3.30 " 4.00 " 3.45 " 4.00 "

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.10 " 4.30 "

5.00 " 5.15 " 4.45 " 5.00 "

5.50 " 6.00 " 5.20 " 5.50 "

6.15 " 6.30 " 5.45 " 6.00 "

6.45 " 7.00 " 5.40 " 6.00 "

7.15 " 7.30 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

7.45 " 7.50 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

8.00 " 8.15 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

8.30 " 8.45 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

8.50 " 9.00 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

9.15 " 9.30 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

9.45 " 9.55 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

10.00 " 10.10 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

10.15 " 10.25 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

10.30 " 10.40 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

10.45 " 10.55 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

10.50 " 10.55 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

11.00 " 11.05 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

11.15 " 11.20 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

11.30 " 11.35 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

11.40 " 11.45 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

11.50 " 11.55 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

12.00 " 12.05 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

12.10 " 12.15 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

12.20 " 12.25 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

12.30 " 12.35 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

12.40 " 12.45 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

12.50 " 12.55 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

1.00 " 1.05 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

1.10 " 1.15 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

1.20 " 1.25 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

1.30 " 1.35 " 5.15 " 5.30 "